

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES
AND
SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW
PUBLISHED BY
J. D. MAVEETY

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

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All letters to be addressed to the Proprietor.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES

St. Mary's.
11 a.m.—His Lordship, the Bishop of Sask.
7 p.m.—His Lordship, the Bishop of Sask.
The Mission Chapel.
11 a.m.—The Rev. Canon Flett.
7 p.m.—The Rev. Canon Flett.
St. Catharines.
11 a.m. & 6 p.m.—The Rev. E. Matheson.
St. Paul's.
11 a.m. and 3 p.m.—Mr. J. Massie.
St. Andrew's.
8:30 a.m.—Rev. J. F. Pritchard.
St. James'.
10:30 a.m.—Mr. R. Hillson.
6:30 p.m.—Rev. J. F. Pritchard.
Goschen.
2 p.m.—The Rev. A. H. Wright.
St. John's.
7 p.m.—Rev. J. F. Pritchard.
United Reformed Mission.
11 a.m. and 3 p.m.—The Rev. J. F. Pritchard.
St. Paul's (Presbyterian).
11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. Mr. McWilliam.
Collection, Presbyterian.
3 p.m.—The Rev. R. G. Sinclair.
C. M. Church, Red Deer Hill.
10:30 a.m.—The Rev. C. E. Parker.
C. Methodist Church, Goschen.
7 p.m.—The Rev. C. E. Parker.
C. Methodist Church, Mission.
3 p.m.—The Rev. C. E. Parker.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1884.

MARRIED.

SPINK-ATKINSON.—On December 18th, 1884,
by the Rev. Canon Flett, at the residence
of the bride's father, Thos. A. Spink, late
of the Prince Albert, Miss. to Julia
Atkinson, only daughter of Mr. Peter Atkinson,
Prince Albert.

CHRISTMAS.

Once more we wish our readers a merry Xmas. From the largeness of our heart we extend this wish to those who do not read this paper, an exercise of benevolence obviously disinterested since those who do not read it will never know of this and consequently can give us no credit for it. Never mind—we have an unlimited stock of this most inexpensive commodity, and virtue carries its own reward. In the name of our community we venture to include in those who have our best wishes for their enjoyment of the season all who, although no longer near us, have left a grateful remembrance of themselves behind. It may be hardly necessary in the peculiar circumstances of the Territories to warn our friends against feeling encouraged by our expressed desire for their merriment into any thing productive on the morning following of a strong sense of the vanity of all human pleasures, and a general want of harmony with their surroundings and the world in general. Our desire is to suggest what a rational enjoyment of the festival may mean. To get at this it becomes necessary to carry back the mind to a very different scene from what surrounds us here, nor would any Xmas reflections be complete without a vivid remembrance of the birth of the Babe at Bethlehem. It is hardly our province to do more than hint at the train of thought inevitably suggested by this retrospective glance at that which, however old historically, must be ever fresh in our minds. What concerns us now is how the Xmas world is at this distant date affected socially by that event, nor do we promise to

go into the philosophy of that, but just take the fact as we rejoice to find it that there is one season of the year when human hearts beat with more real kindness towards each other, than as a rule is rendered possible by the antagonistic competition in the universal struggle for supremacy if not for existence. Xmas is so well worn a subject as to render the attempt to say anything new about it an absurdity; yet according to the proportion of our allotted term of years upon this earth yet unexpired, and the difference in our social relations. To the young folk the predominating idea is one of "material enjoyment"—the being set free for a time from the restraints of school—the prospect of some merrimental gatherings with lots of everything the most enticing to their appetites and liberty to indulge them to their hearts content, and then the Xmas tree made luminous by candles of colours so lovely as to make it seem almost a shame to burn them, with their lights reflected a hundred times and enhanced by those glittering globes of silvered glass, contrasted with the various shades cast by the Chinese lanterns, and last but far from least, the lovely presents such as now-a-days are easily within the reach of even the comparatively poor, but which the precocious scepticism of the average nineteenth century child refuses to believe to have been deposited in the stocking by Santa Claus. Doubtless to most of us these were the happiest Xmas we can ever hope to know, so we need not grudge a little trouble and self-denial at such a time to make the young ones as happy as circumstances will allow. To do this the "grown ups" must remember that the place for family folks at Yuletide is in their own homes, and the utter selfishness of crowding the youngsters out of sight, in order that their parent's enjoyment may not be interfered with. To people of an older growth the matter is somewhat different, the zest for pleasure has had its keen edge dulled, the time seems one for soberly yet cheerfully friendly intercourse strengthening the band by family union; the cares of life can only in a measure be laid aside even for a season, and alas! to most arise the ghost of bygone Xmas gatherings which numbered dear ones, some may be gone to their last rest; others, yet alive but sundered from us by some weird estrangement somehow grown up, or perhaps some yet dearly loved but so far separated from us by the wheel of fortune as to render our again meeting round the festive board a very hopeless prospect. Surely such memories or their possibility should teach us earnestly to repress rancorous feelings towards one another, and to remember that the command to love our neighbour as ourself was pronounced by Him—the anniversary of whose birth we celebrate, as second in importance to one above. It may be idle to hope that the nobler sentiments peculiarly pronounced at this particular season will for any time survive its departure but let us try at any rate to encourage them to stay with us as long as may be. As to the aged, if Xmas means more than eating and drinking to any of us, it should have a particular significance for them. The characteristic social influence we have glanced at has been more or less outgrown by them, and just in proportion as they have been enabled to grasp the true purport of the vital principle underlying all this Xmas festivity, can they date to half with joy the approach of each recurring celebration.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The eastern papers try to ridicule the pressing forward of the Hudson Bay scheme. By doing this they simply confess their knowledge of the immense benefit of the scheme to our country and renders us if possible more determined to push it on. They will find that it is hard to kick against the pricks.

The Winnipeg Weekly Times to hand by last mail is responsible for the following startling statement:—"Sir John Macdonald dined with the Queen yesterday, leaving a wife and two children totally unprovided for. He took the other two children with him." We do not believe a word of this, and see plainly that it is not every editor who can like our own attend a St. Andrew's dinner and leave no trace on his work next day.

Prince Albert is by no means the only place suffering from depression in value of land. We notice the sale of an estate in Suffolk, England, the other day for about \$13,000, for which not long ago an offer of \$105,000 was refused. This sort of thing simply means that old country farmers are at length forced to recognize the fact that the steadily increasing competition from abroad renders it impossible for them to pay rent at home and make a living out of their farms, so land ceases to be a good investment. The only chance would be in protection but the idea that the whole English people will consent by any kind of artificial corn laws, to increase the price of such a universal necessary as bread, need not be contemplated. As these farmers must leave home to find free land there is no doubt that before long what is lowering the value of land in the Old Country will greatly increase it in such places as our own. Were the Hudson Bay route opened many of these well-to-do men, now sitting on the fence, would be biased to come out by the directness of the route. We must keep up our courage and everything points to a rich reward, and that sooner than many incline to hope for.

It has been hitherto very difficult for the uninitiated public to even guess at the policy of the English Government with respect to the Sudan, but from papers lately presented to Parliament on the subject of Egyptian affairs it may now be definitely gathered. The renewed interest taken in this question owing to the Canadian contingent attached to the expedition sent up the Nile to Dongola, and if necessary to Khartoum, may render a short outline of the position acceptable. The policy of the Government is to abandon the Sudan, and as this is to be the case of such expenditure of valuable lives and of money, it is a matter for the deepest regret that their weakness ever allowed the Egyptian government to send Hicks Pasha and his army to be massacred there. Had the Egyptian garrison been scattered through the country been withdrawn before that event, the same end would have been quickly accomplished. It was to secure the retreat of these garrisons that a British force was sent to defend Sudan and General Gordon sent to try what his personal influence could effect at Khartoum, the object being to keep these garrisons for the retreat of the garrisons. Had the British troops been allowed to follow up their well won advantage by clearing the road to Berber the rescue of Gordon would have been child's play. As it is the task is one of immense difficulty, for should it prove necessary to proceed from Dongola to Khartoum, whether across the desert or up the winding river full of shallows and obstacles, the banks lined with enemies, the real work has to come. The plan of taking the relief expedition up the Nile is Lord Wolseley's, whose experience of transporting the expedition to Red River over what he believes more formidable obstacles, led him to accept a task which General Stephenson declared impracticable. His orders are to bring away Gordon, abandoning all the garrisons, even that of Khartoum, if it is most unlikely Gordon will consent to leave it to its fate. The evacuation of the Sudan may be necessary, but to force the Egyptian government to leave to certain destruction soldiers and officers, sent to their present position by sea, seems utterly absurd to our ideas, although the way in which poor Colonel Gordon was lured to his fate, renders even such conduct as this by the present highly humane reforming government credible.

Stating Piles—Symptoms and Cure.
The symptoms are: moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching; very distressing, particularly at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, safe cure. Also for Tetters, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Blisters Itch, Blisters, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box, by mail, 50 cts.; 3 for \$1.25. Address: DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

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Cumbeiland 5th Nov. 1884.

The Ven. Archdeacon Mackay, who has recently been appointed by the Church Mission Society to the supervision of the different Mission Agencies in Cumbeiland District arrived here on the 25th Sept. last. This venerable gentleman had many years experience of missionary labour in this part of the country, and during his former residence had gained the respect and esteem of the Indians, among whom he laboured most successfully, and of the inhabitants, irrespective of creed, or position, by each of whom the announcement of his late appointment was hailed with delight. It is now eight years since he was transferred from Stanley in the Diocese of Rupert's Land to that of Saskatchewan, where many of your readers have had opportunities of knowing his worth, which I shall not attempt to enlarge upon, as I cannot do it the justice it deserves. After his arrival at the Pas and arranging for the opening and other business matters he immediately started with two Indians in a canoe to inspect the mission stations, as far north as Stanley. His canoe went very small he was wind bound for several days, and only reached his destination on the 15th October, and by the unusually early setting in of winter he was caught by the ice at Frog Portage on his return and here it was his hardships commenced. A heavy fall of snow had occurred, and the lakes and rivers being partly frozen and his two men had to portage the canoe a long distance over all the obstacles to be met with in a rough wild country, occasionally coming to open water—when you may be sure it was utilized—until they came to Birch Portage, a little below Pelican Narrows, where it was found impossible to proceed farther by water, and they abandoned the canoe. At this place the Archdeacon's party was joined by three crews of H. B. Co's. yoke boats who were in much the same position, except that the latter had rather a better allowance of provisions in the shape of dried meat, which, under the circumstances, was very fortunate. About 150 miles had to be travelled on horseback reaching Cumbeiland, and to carry sufficient blanket and food would tax every man to the utmost. And there was not a single snow shoe in the crowd. It is only just that I should remark that each man vied with the other as to who would relieve the Venerable Archdeacon of his share of the burden, and they succeeded in leaving nothing to carry, nevertheless the tramp before them was not very inviting and did not look very much like a pleasure trip but it had to be done and the Archdeacon did it manfully. It is well known that the Archdeacon often experiences great hardships on previous missionary tours, but now it is different. Since his change of diocese his travelling was done chiefly with horses and lately his college and other duties occupied his time that he travelled but little and yet would naturally imagine that his late voluntary life rendered him very unfit for such a journey as he has just performed, the hardships of which I cannot fully describe without occupying too much space in your paper. Suffice it to say that his path lay through thick wood knee deep with snow, through swamps full of slush, the ice in many places letting them through uncomfortably far, and worse still, over rough ice—the chinks in the wood and drilled up on the edges of lakes and rivers, such a manner as in places to puzzle a mink to crawl over. Luckily Mr. Belanger of the H. B. Co. heard of his troubles and sent a man and dog to his relief, not forgetting provisions which were very much needed, thus saving him at the end of the journey a long walk across Cumbeiland Lake when he must have been both hungry and fatigued; indeed some of the Indians who accompanied him were to be pitted very noticeably at a long distance; yet this trip, which to many of us an acquaintance would have been considered as most trying, was to the Venerable Archdeacon only a matter to be laughed at, and he jestingly remarked that if he had been much longer without practice he would have become a "gentle tramp" too. The venerable gentleman left here for the Pas by dog train yesterday and will shortly go down the river with the Mission Sledges, at Moose Lake, Cheneauville, and Grand Rapids. He reports that Messrs. O. E. Hughes & Co's. trading boats were frozen in near Pelican Narrows. We have had winter

weather since Oct. 20th, which is unusually early. Ptarmigan are very numerous and wild.

EARLY WINTER.

A CURLING DINNER.

The table is all alive with hot animal food. A stream of rich distilled perfume ascends the roof, at the least measurement seven feet high. A variety of expatriated takes all its name, and most of its nature from beef and greens. The one corner, therefore, the two combined the glory of Martiniana. The beef consists almost entirely of lean fat rather than of fat bacon. See how the beef cuts longways with the bone, if it be not indeed a sort of sappy gristle. Along the edge of each plate, as it falls over from the knife edge the gravy greens, your mouth waters at the fringe of fat, and you look for "the mustard." Of such beef and greens there are four trenchers, each like a tea-tray, and yet you hope that there is a *compensatio rerum* in the kitchen. Say you ever anywhere else, except before a barn-door, where flail or fanners were at work, such a master of how-towdies! And how rich the rarer roasted among the frequent boiled! As we are Christians, that is an incredible goose, yet still that turkey is not put out of countenance, and "as what seems his lord the likeness of a kingly crown has on," he must be no less than the babby.

Black and brown grouse are not eatable till they have packed; these have been shot on the snow of a cottage window, by a man in a shirt taking vary with the "lang gun" by starry moonlight. Yes—piss. Some fruit, and some fish—that veal, and theseapples, God's head and shoulders, twenty miles from the sea, is at all times a luxury, and often has that monster lain like a ship at anchor off the Doggerbank, supposed by some to have been a small whale. Potatoes always look well in the crumbling candour that heaped up mealiness, like a raised pyramid. As for mashed turnips, for our life, when each is excellent of its kind, we might not decide whether the palm should be given to the white or the yellow, but perhaps on your plate, with the buttermixed bloodiness of steak, cutlet, or more slice of ramp, to a society underdone, both are best—a most sympathetic mixture, in which the peculiar taste of each is intensely elicited, while a new flavour, or absolute *tertium quid* is impressed on the palate, which for the nonce is not only invigorated but refined. The deavouring we submit to the imagination. The edible has disappeared like snow after a night's thaw. Not clearest of all olfactory the beam swept transparent board itself, now lying bare in the moonlight, along the lucid ring from tea to tea, beautifully reflecting the frosty stars than the board, ashen like genital, round which are laughing, yea guffawing, that glorious congregation of incomparable eaters. —Christopher North.

The nasty spirit, which has for some time back been shown by France to England is simply the result of the failure of the French to understand that control of Egypt can only mean to them more or less of prestige and gain—while to us, beyond that it means possibly national exultation—certainly so in relation to our colonies. It need not trouble England much what France may feel, for with united Germany watching her as a cat does a mouse, and only yet beginning to recognize what she has undertaken in China, to say nothing of lesser difficulties, such as Malakow, on her hands, she will have little inclination to send more than a growl across the Channel. In any case an alliance with the Republican government does not seem likely to turn out by any means of the value which when still in the future it seemed to have in the eyes of many. The action of the Council General of the Seine, which probably fairly represents popular feeling in the Province as well as in the Capital, shows that however the government may be misused, the people do not appreciate Prince Bismarck's attempt to carry favor with France, by administering a snub to England on the subject of colonial policy. They have the sense to see through this, and fickle though they be, are not likely to forget Alcaide and Tormaine, unless they ever may have recovered them.

The days for curling and skating on the Prince Albert Curling and Skating Rink are as follows:—Curling—Monday, day and evening; Tuesday and Thursday, day; Friday, day and evening. Skating—Tuesday, evening; Wednesday, day and evening; Thursday, evening; Saturday, day and evening.

Great Clearing Sale for Cash.
At Cost for Fifteen Days.
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Men's Felt Boots and Shoes,
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Ladies' Fine Kid Button Boots and Slippers,
Ladies' Fur Lined Skating Boots,
Also a Full Stock of Men's, Ladies, Misses and Children's Overboots.

In order to reduce our stock we will commence our clearing sale on Monday, 15th inst., and will continue for fifteen days.

Remember the fact that we do not wear out your selections and get the benefit of our cost prices.
REMEMBER ONLY FIFTEEN DAYS
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CARD TO THE PUBLIC

I beg leave to announce to the public that I am now selling the balance of my stock of Xmas Cards and Holiday Gifts, Toys, Dolls, etc., for actual cost, with ten per cent. off for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to look through my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they can save 60 per cent. in one purchase.

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Crockery, Gents' and
Ladies' Furnishings,
Moccasins, Overshoes,
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AT BUFFALO HALL.

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Have you seen our Underclothing at \$1.25 per suit? Buy them and save money enough to secure a pair of our All-Wool Tweed Pants at \$2.50.

This reminds us of another reason why certain merchants are annoyed with us which will be given in our regular advertisement next week.

Till then we will sell Blankets from \$4 a pair up.

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State in what paper you saw this.

CHRISTMAS.

Father Time has led us onward
Through eleven picture halls;
Through the twelfth we hasten swiftly
Dark and gloomy seem its walls!
What has stayed our flying footsteps?
Why, around one picture fair
Fatter groups, with eager faces
Welcoming each other there?
We have seen that picture often,
In the days of long ago?
Gazed upon it with a rapture
Only childish hearts can know!
Even now, we linger near it,
Still the ancient spell remains.
Oh, yet ever fresh, its beauty
Still has power to thrill our veins!
What is this which so endears thee,
Christmas, unto all the land?
What the spell that draws us round thee
Heart to heart, and hand to hand?
Why has Age not dimmed thy beauty?
Picture sweet make answer low:
"Twice a Master hand hath drew me
Eighteen hundred years ago!"

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

We recently devoted some of our space to the matter of education, and in consideration of the importance of the subject we feel that we cannot make a better use of some part of this issue than to remark upon the fresh aspect given to the matter of district schools by the recent announcement of the Lieutenant-Governor of the most unfortunate fact that the funds at his disposal for aiding them by paying under certain conditions a proportion of the teachers' salary, have become exhausted. Of course no sane man can attribute any blame to His Honor for the loss of this particular school in the Territorial cupboard—a condition which probably he regrets as much as any of us. We cannot however help a qualified regret that such a promise should have been held out by the framers of the school ordinance, when they must have possessed a sufficient acquaintance with the state of the public finances present and prospective, to know that the inducement held out must so immediately prove to be a snare and a delusion. We qualify our expression of regret, however, because the matter of establishing district schools is of such immense importance that even should some have to remain in temporary abeyance, in consequence of this disappointment, yet the attention and energies of the people have been aroused, and every effort will be strained even in the face of this unexpected difficulty to prevent the establishment of the necessary schools falling through. That all will be able to proceed under this altered situation cannot be reasonably hoped for—while in none of the districts are the people in a position to do so without an amount of sacrifice which would be entirely unjustified were the object of less moment than it is. The question which immediately presents itself for consideration is how the necessary funds to fulfil the promise of the ordinance, and satisfy its fast increasing obligations are to be obtained. The present means at the disposal of the local government are so limited that it seems idle to turn to them for a solution of the difficulty. Possibly in the course of time the general ignorance of the rising generation caused by the discouragement of schools might produce a sufficient increase of the criminal class to enable the government to spare some of the funds derived from fines inflicted by the law, but this process is to be viewed with disfavor, if only on account of the tardiness with which it can reasonably be expected to mature. Possibly it may occur to some that the treasury might be in so good a cause replenished by a yet heavier tax upon the liquor permits—but from our knowledge of the people of the Territories we believe this would be as disastrously opposed by them, as would a revival of the corn laws by those of England—in addition to which many conscientious parents would object to accepting even so good a thing as education for their children, if indirectly aided by the abomination of desolation. We fear there is but one solution of the difficulty, and that is to ask the Dominion treasury to disgorge some of the enormous sums it has been fed with by the Territories directly and indirectly. If any arguments be necessary to induce the Dominion Government to do its obvious duty in helping the struggling pioneers to what next to food and clothing is their most pressing necessity we may just now adduce a few which may touch them more nearly as showing them that by so doing they will consult their own interests as well as ours. We presume they will easily recognize that if we are to remain in the

Dominion it will be to the advantage of it as a whole that the growing generation of what before long may prove to be its most important part, should turn out useful and intelligent instead of ignorant and vicious citizens. We take it that they have spent vast sums on the C.P.R. in order by affording easy ingress to a population to develop the country's vast resources. In this regard we may assure them that the settlers already here, with out the prospect of education for the children, they already have, cannot as hitherto, conscientiously direct their best energies to further increasing that population by home industry, nor will the best settlers be induced to come in under such discouraging circumstances. We may remind them that their own policy of reserving alternate sections with the view of ultimately enriching themselves, by keeping the country comparatively sparsely populated renders it doubly difficult for settlers with assistance to undertake the burden of the schools, the presence of which must vastly enhance the value of the lands reserved. Their duty is so self evident with respect to this matter, as to render it idle to argue it out seriously.

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The publisher of the popular humorous work entitled "Our Joshua as a Reporter," anxious to dispose of the limited number of copies on hand has offered a special inducement. The person sending the first correct answer to the following Bible question before the 15th Jan., 1885, will receive TEN DOLLARS in gold (\$10 in Gold), the persons sending the next five correct answers, one dollar each, and the five persons sending the last correct answers one dollar each; in all eleven rewards.
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